EUROPE AWAITING THE END OF THE BAT-TLE WITH DEATH AT BERLIN.

MR BLAINE'S VISIT TO THE OLD WORLD TO BE PROLONGED-NO SIGNS OF TURNING OUT THE TORY MINISTRY-THE PAPAL EDICT TO BE OBEYED STRICTLY-BOYCOTTING THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES-COPYRIGHT-ITALIAN OPERA-THEATRICAL NOVELITIES. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright : 1888 : By The New Fork Tribune Lenden, May 19 .- London is full of Americans have lately seen Mr. Blaine in Naples Rome, and the general understanding among them, derived from conversations with Mr. Blaine, is that he does not contemplate the possibility of even being named in the Republican Convention. The same account is given by those who have talked with him in Paris, where he has now been for a week

It is very well known that Mr. Blaine has secepted Mr. Andrew Carnegie's invitation to ioin a coaching party from London to the north of Scotland, leaving London about the first or second week of June and halting at various places for home until the middle or last of July, and his part of a personal interest in the National Republican Convention of June 19.

The Continent has sent little news of importance during the week. Eastern Europe has been quiet. The Montenegrin incursion into the Herzegovina was but an affair of vian insurgents hesitate to rise. All eyes are still turned to Berlin. Time does not wear out the general admiration of the Emperor's patient heroism, nor weaken the belief that those who plot against European peace are waiting for Frederick's death. That sombre figure at St. Petersburg waits with the rest. France, always sensitive to that European opinion which she always feigns to despise, seems ashamed of Boulangism. The book on the German invasion, announced as General Boulanger's, proves to be written by one M. Barthelemy, and the public decline to buy it,

Wales. 'The Legislative Assembly, which in twenty-four hours rushed through all stages a bill Sir Henry is an ambitious, needy and impulsive man, a politician by profession. The English admit the right of the Australian colonies to deal with this difficult question, but the Colonial Office none the less regards the present measure as equivalent to a defiance of the Home Goving strongly in expectation of violent Australian proposals, and England's position in Asia is such that she can ill afford a serious quarrel with the Celestials. Sir Henry meantime has found the Legislative Council less pliant than the Assembly, and the bill stands over till next week. The courts are granting writs of habeas corpus to the imprisoned Chinamen. The whole question must ulthmately be settled, not by Sir Henry Parkes in a hurry, but by Lord Salisbury with deliberation.

Whitsuntide makes another break in the session and politicians on both sides are taking stock. Partisan views are as conflicting as usual. The Tories are well satisfied with their position. The Gladstonian Liberals are anything but satisfied, yet they say that the Ministerial prospects have not improved since Easter. Perhaps they have not. The policy of energetic opposition has taken effect since then, and the Ministers have had to fight harder for such propesals as they have carried and for such business as they have done. ' Arrears of business are very heavy. The Government have had the benefit of the new rules; closure has ually and cut off all contentious proceedings. The Opposition have given a good deal of trouble on Irish questions, considering that this was to be an

The chief tactical mistake which the Ministers have made is the King-Harman salary bill. The Irish fight it at every stage, their Gladstonian allies joining gleefully. If their glee does not last their depression is more complete than it was two months ago. Mr. Gladstone himself for the first time has let a ery of distress escape him. "Never," said he lately, " could I have dreamed that the split in the Liberal party would prove so disastrous." Efforts to reunite the two wings have not merely failed; they are abandoned as hopeless. Mr. Gladstone has gone to Hawarden, ngt himself hopeless, for with him, while there is life there is hope; but even he sees no near prospect of a successful attack on this fastanchored Ministry

That is the true test of the political situation So long as the Government retain their majority in the House, their strength in the country, and their close alliance with the Liberal-Unionists, such mistakes as they have made count for little Lord Randolph Churchill's obliging criticisms do them no harm. I said the other day that they do good, and I have since heard a Minister who dislikes Lord Randolph say the same thing. They swear at him a good deal, however, and they refer to the less enlightened members of the Tory

News from Ireland, meanwhile, is all of one tenor; or nearly all. The Papal edict holds the field. The Irish Bishops without exception will obey the strict letter of the strict injunctions laid upon them. Archbishop Walsh himself will The priests will obey. No more Father McFaddens will be seen at League meetings or organize resistance of tenants. Other tactics will adopted. Mr. Parnell's speech has had a strong effect; almost as much, say some Irishmen, as the Pope's circular. Rents are being paid, prices are

rising and there is less boycotting.

A meeting of Roman Catholic Members of Par liament at Dublin on Thursday adopted a whole column of resolutions criticising the circular, denying the Pope's right to interfere in politics, and declaring their purpose to continue agitation. Nobody doubts that they will continue agitation. What they fail to make clear is, how they propose to nullify or qualify the Pope's authority over the bishops and priests.

Mr. Gladstone's Memorial Hall speech has drawn an elaborate reply from Mr. Balfour, who spoke at Battersea on Wednesday. The Chief Secretary. once more accuses the Home-Rule leader ofto use a mild term-innecuracy in his stories. of the Mitchelstown and Ennis affrays, Mr. Morley is expected to reply to Mr. Balfour on these apparently inexhaustible subjects. Balfour was, however, most triumphant with his proof that increase of sentences on appeal had occurred in fourteen cases. They had, in fact, occurred in every year of Mr. Gladstone's two

Most people think it rather a strong thing to boycott the Prince and Princess of Wales, but his is what has actually occurred. They stayed, as you know, with Lord Hamilton of Dalzell for opening of the Glasgow Exhibition. It pleased Scotch magnates to take offence at this Lord Hamilton is a Gladstonian Liberal, reason enough to their minds why Royalty should refuse to be his guest. By way of showing their disthey agreed not to meet him at Dalzell, and the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Abercorn and many other great noblemen whom Lord Hamilton London, May invited to meat the Prince refused. Why did not writer, is clad-

the Prince and Princess go to Blythwood, which is

But this is a matter of which the last has not yet been heard. The Queen herself is known to shower but few Royal favors on her Gladstonian subjects. If you look down the long list of recent guests at Windsor Castle you will find hardly a single Gladstonian among them, except Lord and Lady Rosebery, who were invited to dine and sleep on Tuesday last. .

The attempt of British printers and publishers to prevent the passage of the American Copyright bill has not passed without rebuke. "Seldom," remarks "The Athenaeum," "has there been a nore barefaced display of selfishness. They boldly asked for the sacrifice of the author to the fears of the printer and papermaker." The public here, I believe, has no sympathy with these gentlemen. They certainly got none from the president of the Board of Trade. The publishers, however, continue to oppose. Some of them have been interviewed. What they say is conceived in a most illiberal spirit. Mr. Marston is the most

Italian Opera, so often said to have outlived its time in England, is once more in full swing at Covent Garden under Mr. Augustus Harris. There is nothing remarkable about it, either musically or dramatically. Old operas are given with singof interest. This necessarily postpones his sailing ers who are not new. But society has been good enough once more to show interest seems inconsistent with any expectation on in the matter, and the first night saw the house full of fashionable ladies in full dress and diamonds, quite in the olden style. There are four operas weekly, and each performance has been thronged. Indeed, every good box in the house was subscribed for in advance,

The theatrical novelties of the week include the production of "Mr. Barnes, of New-York," at the brigands. Macedonia has not stirred. The Ser- Olympic. Its success, if not quite decisive, was

A new play, entitled "Ben My Chree," by Mr. Hall Caine, has been brought out at the Princess Theatre, and is much extolled for both literary and dramatic qualities. Even Mr. Wilson Bar rett, who returns on a salary to the theatre which he formerly managed, is extolled.

Mrs. Burnett's real " Little Lord Fauntleroy" is now played every afternoon at Terry's theatre to delighted audiences.

sion of Hawthorne's \*Searlet Letter" to the Lon-Some alarm is occasioned in England by the don public will not be fulfilled without opposition. sudden action against the Chinese in New South Messrs. Coleridge and Forbes have turned the book into a play for her, and the play has already been acted before an audience of half a dozen in restricting and almost prohibiting Chinese immi- order to protect the copyright. The Royalty grants, is believed to have acted under strong | Theatre has been hired for the season, and the first pressure from Sir Henry Parkes, the Prime Minis- night fixed by the Princess of Wales, who takes an interest in this young and popular American actress. But now comes one Mr. Aveling with another version of the same story, and perhaps a more formidable rival in the person of Mr. Hatton, who claims all English rights in Hawthorne's novel by virtue of prior dramatization. How ernment. The Chinese Minister has been protest- Mr. Hatton should be able to acquire in England a legal right to a monopoly of Hawthorne's ideas is not clear; but dramatic copyright is full of puzzles. Miss Calhoun intends to persevere.

> BALFOUR FURNISHES A HOME-RULE TEXT. MR. GLADSTONE REPLIES TO MIS STATEMENT ABOUT

> INCREASED SENTENCES. London, May 19 .- Mr. Gladstone, replying to the statement of Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the practice of increasing sentences on appeal had been resorted to in Ireland while the Liberals

were in power, writes: "I have censured and will continue to consure the practice in Iroland of enlarging criminal sentences upon appeal and inflicting cumulative punishm such a way as to defeat the evident intention of Par liament that no one should receive more than a month's imprisonment under the so-called Crimes Act without the power of appeal. When the subject was debated in Parliament the Government, who ought to have inwere precedents for the shameful practice, which is contrary to the spirit of criminal jurisprudence; is exadjudged to be within the words of the statute; is conrary to the spirit of criminal jurisprudence; is exmost competent courts, and is in direct opposition, so far as has appeared, to universal practice in England. We now, however, are informed that the same thing was done in former years when the Liberals were in knowledge in matters not directly of executive action that responsibility begins. I rejoice that the days described by Lord Cornwallis, employ torture and days described by Lord Cornwallis, employ torture and murder as instruments of Irish government, but practices seem to survive which disgrace the name of justice and which would not for a moment be tolerated on this side of the Channel. I hope Mr. Baifour will continue his researches and drag into daylight every evil usage which, unknown to us, has disgraced Irish judicature or administration. He will thus apply new proofs of the necessity and advantage of investing the Irish people with power over affairs and property of their own and providing that they shall be governed as we are, in a national, and not in an unnatural spirit."

ALLEGED CLAN-NA-GAEL PLOTTING.

THE BRITISH POLICE PROFESS TO HAVE MADE GREAT DISCOVERY. ceived news of Clan-na-Gael plotting which contem plates the commission of a crime similar to the tragedy of Phoenix Park, Dublin, in which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke lost their lives. The police for some time watched the movements of Thomas Brennan and found him con ferring with a man named Walsh, who afterward made a pretence of going to America. He ostentatiously announced his intention of going to Omaha to see Brennan and really did sail for Havre, ostensibly to take the steamer to New-York. But after reaching Havre he went on to Paris, where he has been living under an assumed name in an obscure hotel. The police have advertised a description of Walsh and are closely watching men supposed to be parties to the plot. Further details of the plot are promised.

TO PROTECT CANADIAN FISHERIES.

Ottawa, Ont., May 19.-In the House of Commons today Mr. Jones, of Halifax, said he was sorry to see that the Government intended to reduce the vote for the fisheries protection service by \$25,000, leaving it only \$100,000. The Canadian fisheries would require to be

thoroughly protected this year.

Minister Foster said that a reduction did not imply that the protection would be less efficient. About the same number of vessels would be employed as last year, and the protection service would be equally vigorous and efficient. Mr. Mitchell, ex-Minister of Fish eries, hoped that instructions not to harass or annoy American fishermen unduly would be given to the protection officers, and that everything would be done to prevent irritation, while thoroughly protecting the Canadian coasts. He did not want any more pulling down of flags, or that kind of thing. The appropriation was passed.

THE EMPEROR'S REST BROKEN.

Berlin, May 19.—The Emperor coughed more last light and did not sleep so well. He felt stronger, however, this morning, and rose at half-past 9. later he went out in the park for a walk. London, May 19.—The Prince of Wales has left London for Berlin to attend the wedding of Prince Henry and Princess Irene.

THREATENED STRIKE POSTPONED. London, May 19.-The threatened strike in fifty Blackburn cotton mills has been postponed for a week pending the result of negotiations between the work-men and masters.

London, May 19 .- Mr. Goschen. Chancellor of the Exchequer, has informed M. Waddington, the French

Ambassador, that he intends to propose a modification of the foreign wine tax after the Whitsuntide recess of

WHO WROTE BOULANGER'S BOOK ! London, May 19 .- "The Times's" correspondent a Paris says in relation to General Boulanger's book and to certain statements that the military writer Bar-thelemy is the writer of the book, that the latter ad-mits by his silence the authorship of the publication.

A FRENCH WRITER DEAD. London, May 19 .- Charles Monselet, the SUFFERERS BY THE FLOOD.

DESTITUTION ON THE MISSISSIPPL

PEOPLE HUDDLED TOGETHER ON LITTLE SPOTS WHICH THE WATERS HAVE NOT REACHED.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, May 19-Dispatches from the flooded districts along the Mississippi continue to bring in stories of great suffering and misfortune. It is said that nearly 1,000 families have been driven out of the bottoms between Louisiana and Keokuk. Along the banks of the islands and the two shores outside the levees have lived hundreds of people, who found a precarious subsistence from fishing and hunting, raising small crops or caring for stock. In the Indian Grove Lake district it is known that 100 families have fled to the bluffs, and in the Sny district, the population has been many times what it was above Quincy. The immediate wants of these destitute people will be provided for by the sys tematic relief work undertaken at Quincy. The bluffs in the Eny country are still occupied by men, women and children who are in distress and cannot get away from their perilous situation without help. It will be difficult to reach

tion without help. It will be difficult to reach some of them, and far more difficult to get to the stock occupying the top of the levees. On one farm in the Indian Grove district there are forty-three persons occupying the barns and corncribs and living upon the bounty of those upon whom they are forcibly quartered.

The mills and manufactories on the levee at Quincy have all shut down, and it is not expected that there will be any damage other than the loss that naturally results from the stoppage of business. The river will not destroy any manufactured stock or raw materials at this point. The main damage to Quincy is in the loss of trade which results from the inability of the railroads to cross the river at this point or run over the bottom north and south. An effort to have the "Q." Railroad Company, which owns three of these lines, charter a boat to carry freight to a point where it could be shipped by rail was unsuccessful. Manufacturers and jobbing houses all have immense quantities of goods packed which reament he moved.

three of these lines, charter a boat to carry freight to a point where it could be shipped by rail was unsuccessful. Manufacturers and jobbing houses all have humened quantities of goods packed which cannot be moved.

Colonel S. P. Bartlett, State Fish Commissioner, one of the committee sent south of Quincy, returned and reports the overflow more general than that in 1881. At Fall Creek, nine miles below Quincy, they found three families cared for by one man with small means of support. A little further on were a man and woman with several children, without shoes and stockings and nothing to subsist upon, being absolutely destitute. Two of the farmers near at hand were caring for some refugees. One of these farmers was a man earning \$1 25 a day, who had with him three men, three women, and eleven children. On the road to Sechorn, five miles below, were found a number of people camped in tents. One man was in a fence corner, with four pigs in a wagon, a box full of chickens and about ten bushels of corn.

"Yesterday," said he, "I had 100 acres of corn and 200 acres of wheat, and good prospects in every way, but now, here is my outfit."

Below Seehorn, Colonel Bartlett and his companions found a man and his sister without anything to eat. They also found a man destitute; he said: "I have no wife, but here is a man who has a woman. Give them what you can, and I'll get on alone." The man and wife had nothing whatever, but were made comfortable. The committee exhausted the supplies taken before they passed the Adams County line, and returned to replinish the stock and carry down in the morning the things most needed by those in distress. A young woman was supplied with shoes and stockings, as were a number of men and boys. The people manifested their gratitude in words and tears, but were wonderfully brave during their exposure, and were uniformly desirous that more unfortunate ones should be helped before they were supplied. and were uniformly desirous that more unfortunate ones should be helped before they were supplied. The heroism of the whole community, out in the bleak wind, with homes swept away and property engulfed, is a remarkable example of fortitude and self-denial.

and self-denial.

From Adams County south the committee heard of women and children in wagons on the highway or camping on the ground. Some people are still within the submerged district, living in the upper stories of houses. They are almost destitute, and must be rescued with boats or die.

EFFORTS TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERERS. PEOPLE HUDDLED TOGETHER ON LITTLE SPOTS

Quincy, III., May 19.—"The Quincy Whige organized three expeditions to the overflowed districts and obtained minute particulars of the condition of the refugees camped on the highlands and bluffs north and south of the city. In the Indian Grove District, 150 families are homeless, the majority of whom are partially sheltered in barns and other buildings on farms not inundated. A number, however, remain in the WHICH THE WATERS HAVE NOT REACHED. not inundated. A number, however, remain in the submerged area. They are all suffering to some extent, but the attention and care of neighbors has thufar prevented actual want. These more fortunate people, however, cannot stand the strain upon their limited resources. In the Sny District, south of Quincy, all dry places are occupied by persons in tents or under hastily constructed sheds, in wagons, and with no covering but the most scanty clothing. and children are in sore need of clothing and food Even those who had nothing but a wagon, a few pigs and chickens, declared that they would be able to go along and urged the relief committee from Quincy to go further with the small amount of supplies they were able to carry with them. The women in many instances were without shoes or stockings. Children were in garb fit only for the hottest weather in comfortable homes; and the men had only meagre outfits. Some of them showed the effects of exposure and toll in endeavoring to save the leves and thus secure their stock and crops. All came away from the devastated homes in precipitous flight, thankful that they and their families were not swallowed up by the torrents which poured through the crevasses. How many of these It will be with the greatest difficulty that ome of them can be reached. and the little hamlets are thronged with them, but the waste of waters has cut off access to several of the communities most in need of help. One of the most important results of the trip is found in the report of the inspection of the dainage to railroad property on the Illinois marked attention. The Burlington and the Wabash roads, at West Hannibal, are washed out for a thousand yards or more, and the tracks are covered with water yards or more, and the tracks are covered with water the entire distance in the Sny district. Communication between Hannibal and the East is entirely cut off and cannot be restored for many days. The branches of the Quincey leading to Hannibal and Louisiana are washed out for mics, bridges and culverts being entirely carried away. Hundreds of farm houses and other buildings were swept away and demolished.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—The Mississippi River at this point has been steadily but slowly rising for a number of days past, but is still six feet below the danger line as determined by the United States Signal Service. The breaking of the Sny levee, near Hannibal and Quincy, has relieved the main chancel of the river of much water, and unless the Missouri should pour out a flood on the present rise, there will not be much damage done here.

on the present rise, there will not be much damaged done here.

Little Rock, Ark., May 19.—Two bridges on the St. Louis and San Francisco road, south of the Boston mountains, were badly damaged by the washing away of the approaches, so weakening the structures as to prevent trains passing. On the Valley Route, below Fort Smith, a bridge is badly damaged over Prog Bayou. Considerable damage is reported by washouts to the new road between the Arkansas line and New Considerable damage.

LOCATING A LIFE-SAVING STATION.

Boston, May 19 (Special).—Several points on Stony Beach to the west of Point Allerton were visited or Friday by Sumner I. Kimball, general superintendent of the Life-saving Service, and B. C. Sparrow, super-intendent of the 11d District, to select a site for the new Life-saving station provided for by Congress a year ago. It was finally decided to purchase a lot be longing to the estate of Miss Floretta Vining at Stony Beach, for the station. The location is a most eligible one for many reasons.

It is back from the beach about tweive rois and nearly midway between Point Allerton and Telegraph Hill. A long stretch of beach comes within the range of vision, and the ranged sides and crests of the Brewsters are in plain view. The Life-saving crew will consist of a keeper and seven men from September 1 to December, and after that to June 30 a keeper and eight men. Beach, for the station. The location is a most eligible

PHILADELPHIA NATURAL GAS COMPANY STOCK Pittsburg, May 19 (Special).-The New-York raid on the stock of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company has evidently received a final check. was only one stock call at the Petroleum Exchange to-day, at which 1,005 shares of Philadelphia stock changed hands. The opening sales were at 45 3-4 and then J. R. McKee, who has all along been a pronounced bear, bid the stock up to 46, buying several lots at that figure. This was followed by N. W. Stevenson's offers at 45 3-4 on ten days' options. His offers were readily taken and Stevenson had just come on the market with a fresh supply, when he was knocked out by a telegram from New-York, the purport of which is not known, but it is significant that he at once withdrew all offers. The call closed with 46 bid and 46 1-8 asked, and the buyers in the majority. SUICIDE OF A PLAYWRIGHT.

FREDERICK MARSDEN KILLS HIMSELF. SUFFOCATION BY GAS THE MEANS-DELIBERATE

PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH. In the earliest morning hours of yesterday the ast act of the tragedy that within the last few months has blighted the life of the dramatic writer, Frederick Marsden, was played. After preparations which must have taken considerable time, he turned on the gas in his bedroom, lay down in a partly undressed condition and passed, as he phrased it in the letter left addressed to his wife, " from the knowable to the unknowable."

The cause of the suicide was said to be the misconduct of his daughter Blanche, his only child. About a month ago accounts of her leavng her home, No. 318 West One-hundred-andtwenty-sixth-st., were printed. On the evening of April 21 Mr. Marsden's neighbors were startled by hearing a woman's frantic cries in his house. A policeman was sent for by Mr. Marsden to arrest his daughter, who had struck and kicked him and torn out a large handful of his beard. William Burgoyne, an old servant, allowed Blanche to slip away before the policeman came, and she sought At this time her mother was in Philadelphia, attending to the affairs of Mr. Marsden's mother, who had died a few days previously. Miss Mars-den's outbreak had been the result of her father's taxing her with having improper relations with several men, the evidence of which he had found in her desk during her absence. On Mrs. Marsden's return he told her the exact state of affairs. and offered, if she wished to live with her daughter, to provide liberally for her. Mrs. Marsden decided that her duty lay with her husband, and she then told him a terrible story of their daughter's misconduct, which she had been keeping a secret from him for more than a year. A reference to this will be found in his last letter.

PARTING COMPANY WITH HIS DAUGHTER. Marsden sent his daughter \$100 to provide for her immediate necessities, and wrote to her that as she was over twenty-one and had chosen to leave his home, their relations were ended for ever. To a reporter who saw him at that time Mr. Marsden said:

of late my daughter's behavior has made our home a perfect hell, though she has had everything that ought to have rendered her happy. She has even told her mother stories of infidelities on my part, and has charged me with attempting unnatural crimes. She has spared no effort to separate my wife and myself. Her temper is uncovernable and her disposition bad to the heart's core. The ballet seems to possess great attractions for her and she is crazy to exhibit herself, a desire which I have naturally combatted. Now it is all over, but what the end may be I cannot tell. I feel as if I could not work or think, and yet I have so much to do. Perhaps I may never be able to do any more work.

These last words were destined to be prophetic.

These last words were destined to be prophetic. Mr. Marsden found himself unable to concentrate his thoughts on anything except his sad condition. The letters he had found bore, he considered, incriminating evidence against two actors and two for these last two, but was never able to find them. The rest of the story was told yesterday afternoon in the comfortable and nicely furnished library of the late writer by one of his old friends. During the last few days Mr. Marsden had been thinking, reading and talking a great deal about paresis. He could not write, and he feared he was going to share the fate of Bartley Campbell. On Friday evening about 7 o'clock he kissed his wife, bade her good night and advised her to go to sleep early. He then went up to his study on the third floor, and was last seen there sitting smoking at 9.30 by his servant William. About 11:30 Mr. Marsden, who was accustomed to sleep in a small room adjoining his study, knocked at his wife's door, on the floor below, and asked her to give him a bromide mixture which he sometimes

sponse to his knocking, nor could he hear any sound in the room.. He also noticed that the keyhole had been stopped up. After alarming the family, he broke open the door, and was met by an almost overpowering rush of gas. The windows were opened as quickly as possible, and Mr. Marsden, clad only in his underclothing, was found lying dead upon the bed. His head rested easily on the pillow, his arms were stretched by his

sides, and his features were not distorted. Death had evidently come painlessly. Medical aid was called, but death had evidently occurred many hours earlier. A sheet had been torn into strips and every crevice carefully stopped up. On the table in the study a letter to Mrs. Marsden was found, and also some instructions to his business agent. The handwriting of the first part of the following letter was bold and round; the latter part, where it becomes incoherent, was scratchy and feeble, but in the postcript the writing again

becomes firmer:

May 18, 1888.

My darling wife: When you read this I shall have found rest, or passed from the knowable to the unshowable. I have always claimed that no man can be hold bound to any contract to which he is not a party and nature is simply impertinent when it demands a man should go and endure when he feels that life has no future for him. Although I have no doubt about myself, yet I feel certain I have no right to take the life of any more; but God knows it has very closely. You know the terrible confession you made to Dr. J. W. Ranney about a girl and a man. You know how I have clearest found letters, men's marked boots, ciphers, and enough matter to implicate many people. I can keep it off my mind a moment. I feel that work is gone ind without life. Without work simply stagnation. Jh. I know how hard this will hit you in the morning, but be brave and stoen (sie). Good-by my darling, FRED. MARSDEN.

You know her statements in the country, and what she has said here. Now a dying man doesn't dare to life, and I on my immortal soul swear both her statements to be infamous lies.

11 p. m.

Oh, my darling: The hour is rapidly approaching

Oh, my darling: The hour is rapidly approaching and as you are sleeping so calmly I am preparing to make a final departure. Good-by again, and with a deep love.

FRED. MARSDEN.

EXPLAINING THE LETTER. Speaking for Mrs. Marsden, who was utterly

prostrated and of course could not be seen, Dr Ranney, who has long been the family physician, The confession referred to as having been made to

me was about a girl and a man refers to Blanche Mars-ien. The postscript refers to her charges against her father's morality. It has been reported that Mr. Marsden had acquired the cocaine habit. This was not The bromide was a harmless prescription. The only cause of death was asphyxiation.

Ceroner O'Meara, who has charge of the inquest, confirmed the last statement of Dr. Ranney. It was not known last night by Mrs. Marsden or any of her friends where her daughter is. Mr. Marsden, who was in comfortable circumstances, owning his house in One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. and his country place at Schroon Lake, recently made a new will. He leaves his wife the income of all his property, and at her death it is to pass to an old friend.

of all his property, and at her death it is to pass to an old friend.

Mr. Marsden, whose name was Sliver, which he changed to the more euphonious one by which he was known of late years, was born in Baltimore on April 10, 1843. He was educated at Dickinson College, being graduated in May. 1862, and was admitted to the Bar, in Philadelphia, in 1865. In 1871 he produced his first play—a dramatization of one of Ouida's novels—for Miss Eldridge. He has been very successful in fitting stars, especially Lotta and Joe Murphy. His best work was a comedy-drama, "Clouds," produced by Henry E. Abbey at the Park Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-second-st. in 1874-5. At the time of his death he Abbey at the Park Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-second-st., in 1874-5. At the time of his death he was under contracts to write plays for Corinne and Scanlon. Advances which had been paid on these will be returned. Mr. Marsden had many sincere friends, and his sad and untimely end will be deeply deplored. The funeral, which will be strictly private, will probably take place on Tuesday.

Boston, Mass., May 19.—The Harvard Union held and acting manager of the Boston Museum. He mar-a convention last night "to nominate candidates for the Miss May Davenport, who has for several years the Presidency of the United States." The result of been a member of the Museum Company.

the canvass made of the college and law school was unced as follows: First choice-Cleveland, 418; Riaine, 251; Sherman, 48; Depew, 46; Lincoln, 41; Gresham, 19; Hawley, 15; Carliste, 6. Second choice -Sherman, 106; Depew, 97; Cleveland, 54; Blaine, 40; Lincoln, 55; Carlisle, 40; Edmunds, 32; Howitt, 34; Gresham, 36.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERS FOILED.

CRACKSMEN IN LONG ISLAND CITY. PIFTY BOLLARS AND SOME WEDDING CARE THEIR

ONLY PLUNDER. Long Island City is excited over a daring post office robbery committed there yesterday morning, just before daylight, it is supposed. Fortunately, the safe combination bailed the cracksmen, and although they drilled four holes near the handle, they failed to open it. The drills, of the newest pattern, were found upon the floor. The only

plunder secured was \$50, taken from the money-

order drawer, which was forced open. There was \$2,300 in stamps in the safe. An entrance was effected through an alleyway in an adjoining yard. There was cut from the fence at one side a space large enough to permit In the fence adjoining a peep-hole was bored for a lookqut. The robbers next sawed a panel out of the rear door of the office, thus gaining easy ad-The men were evidently fully acquainted with the premises. A hole was then ored through the counter partition in the free mail delivery department, giving the lookout there full opportunity to watch the street and give an

mail delivery department, giving the lookout there full opportunity to watch the street and give an alarm should the police appear. He was perfectly screened from the view of any one passing. Within two feet of this partition a hole was bored through the floor. Through this was run a cord down into the cellar, up through the grating and into the hands of the watcher. There was thus connection between the watchman and the general office, where the cracksmen were at work upon the safe. A jerk upon the string was sufficient to convey to all hands the fact that there was danger. This arrangement was discovered by the postmaster, who found the strings still in full connection. The burglars left the place before daylight, without attracting any attention. Postmaster McKenna said to a reporter yesterday: "I went home unusually early last night. It was 9 o'clock when I reached my house. Luckily I took with me a package containing \$1,000 in postage stamps. On my arrival my wife told me that somebody was watching the house, but I laughed at the idea. I was told of the robbery shortly after 5 o'clock. None of the mail was touched but one package which looked as if it might centain jewelry. It was addressed to Mrs. M. Powers, of Hunter's Point, and held wedding cake. This the robbers partly devoured." The postmaster reported the robbery to the Post Office authorities, and Inspector Stewart is investigating the case.

A WOMAN ALL IN FLAMES.

LEAPING HEADLONG TO THE STREET.

PALLS A CRISP AND MANGLED BODY.

number of persons who were in Leonard-st. near the Tombs half an hour before noon yesterday were excited by seeing a woman raise a third-story window of the tenement house No. 148 Leonard-st. and throw herself to the sidewalk, fifty feet below. Her dress was on fire and she was wrapped in flames from head to foot when she fell to the street. An alarm of fire was sounded, but before the firemen responded a few men had rushed to the unconscious woman and had partly extinguished the flames in her clothing. The firemen had to break into her rooms to put out a

A call for an ambulance was rung on the nearest signal box, and a surgeon from the Chambers Street Hospital soon began to work over the woman in full respiral soon began to work with the shull had been fractured by the fall and portions of her body had been burned almost to a crisp. The woman was Mrs. Alice McCarthy, a widow of middle age. She had on the with her two sons, Patrick Timothy. Patrick is nineicen years of age and is employed in a neighboring type foundry, while Timothy is a schoolboy twelve years of age. Mrs. Mc-

IT WAS AN OHIO MAN WHO WAS MURDERED. Pittsburg, May 19 (Special)-An investigation has satisfied the relatives of Thomas Pugh that it was his body that was found in December at Morristown, N. J. Pugh was over sixty years of age and lived with his family at Hubbard, five miles from Youngstown, Ohio. Last fall he left home carrying a large amount of money with him. A photograph was sent to Surromurdered man as Thomas Pugh. Mrs. Pugh said today that her husband had not less than \$18,000. Pugh was eccentric. Three years ago he left home sud-denly, causing a report to gain credence that he was murdered. He was found alive in Toledo and taken

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION. New-Haven, May 10 (Specials.—There was a col-liston on the Consolidated Road to-day at Milford, be-tween the freight train that leaves this city at 7:20 a. m. in charge of Engineer Clark and Conductor Hayes and the freight known as the "second extra." which leaves Harlem River early in the morning with Engineer Lewis and Conductor St. Clair in control. The trains met with great force and the two empty the track. Engineer Clark's engine was rendered in charge of Conductor Lewis were but slightly damaged. All hands escaped without injury. The accident was evidently caused either by the neglect of a flagman to flag the Harlem River freight or the neg-lect of the engineer of that train to notice the signal. Trains were considerably delayed.

HEARINGS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, May 19 .- Governor Hill has appointed the

following additional hearings: relative to the construction of bridges and highways over navigable tidal streams separating towns; 4 p. m. Senate bill No. 116, legalizing the extension of the corporate existence of the Colwell Lead Company. Thursday, May 24, 11 a. m., Senate bill No. 18, to incorporate the city of Middletown.

A PROMINENT SUMMIT MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF Robert Townsend Arnold, a prominent resident of shooting himself in the head. had been suffering from pneumonia and neuralgia for some time, had been unable to sleep, and had become very nervous and depressed in mind. city on Friday to attend to some business, and on his return complained of severe pains in his head. As he had frequently before complained of similar distress, his wife did not notice anything in his demeanor to cause her to think that he contemplated taking his He retired early and shortly before midnight he told his wife that as he could not sleep he would smoke a cigar, and asked her to get him a lighted While she was absent from the room Mr. Arnold took a 42-calibre revolver from a bureau, where he usually kept it to be prepared for burglars, and placing it at his right temple, fired, the bullet passing completely through the brain and ledging under the shin of the left temple. Death was instantan

Mr. Arnold was a son of C. T. Arnold, of Townsend, Arnold & Co., and a bounded of New-York. He inherited a large fortune from his mother, and two years ago married the daughter of the late General Butterfield, who possessed \$100,000 in her own right. Mr. Arnold recently purchased a fine house in the Boulevard, adjoining the home of C. W. Dillingham, the New-York publisher, for \$25,000. He was a Mason and recently organized a Masonic lodge in Summit. He leaves no children.

Boston, May 19 (Special).—Richard Mansfield will deprived of a valuable assistant in his European engagement. William Seymour has been obliged to resign his position as stage manager with Mansfield's company on account of his health. The summer will Mr. Seymour has for several seasons been the stage and acting manager of the Boston Museum. He marPRICE FOUR CENTS.

A BRILLIANT END OF THE TARIFF DISCUS

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The last day of the

SION IN THE HOUSE. REED'S MAGNIFICENT PLEA FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRIES—CARLISLE SPEARS FOR FREETRADE—A SPIRITED LASHING OF BRECKINRIDGE BY AN OLD KENTUCKIAN.

tariff debate drew an immense crowd of people to the Capitol. Before 9 o'clock visitors began to pour into the galleries, and two hours later not an inch of standing-room was unoccupied, while the corridors were packed with people, who value sought admission. Among the thousands thus excluded were the families of members of the House, who were subsequently admitted to the floor by unanimous consent asked by S. S. Cox. The anxiety to hear the speeches of Mr. Reed, the Republican leader, and Speaker Carlisle, who had consented to throw himself into the breach and attempt to stem the tide of Republican arguments, which bade fair to overwhelm the Free Trade host, pervaded all classes and conditions of people The champions of the day were on hand early. Mr. Reed was to deliver the first "set speech" of his Congressional life, and he seemed to realize the novelty of his situation. Some of his friends felt more nervous than he did, for knowing his strength in clear, logical statement and condensed argument they thought he might disappoint them in the elaboration of his views. They were happily disappointed later in the day. Speaker Carlisle was pale and nervous and appeared to be anxious lest he should disappoint the expectations of his friends and dash the last hopes of the Free Traders. He had not appeared on the floor to speak for nearly six years, and although he had spent many days in the preparation of his speech, he seemed to feel misgivings as to the probable result.

result.

Before the real debate begun, the vast audiease enjoyed a performance which was wholly unexpected by them. In his speech yesterday Breckinridge, of Kentucky, declared that that "brave and true man," Morrison, had been defeated by corrupt means used by the agents of protected industries.

MR. BAKER USES SOME HISTORIC PHRASES.

Now Morrison's successor is the venerable and quaint but fiery Jehu Baker, a Kentuckian, who was born near the home of Henry Clay, in the district now represented by Breckinridge. He was on the ground early this morning with blood in his eye, prepared to resent the charge against himself eye, prepared to resent the charge against himself and his constituents. He is a man of old-fashioned manners and dress, and made a striking appearance as he stood, erect as a grenadier, facing the Democratic side and glaring at the uneasy Kentuckian on the opposite side of the Chamber.

The Democrats were at first disposed to "guy" the old man as he began with deliberate utterance and tremendous emphasis to repel what he denounced as "the outrageous attack" upon his shonor and the honor of his district. In part he said:

I hurl back the words and denounce the imputation as treeth of the gentleman from Kentucky with direct and unmitigated deflance. To use an expressive and historic expression, no man from the South can come here and crack his black snake whip over my shoulders. If he attempts it he may find the weapon playing upon his own person. If it be a distinction to be a Kentuckian, I, too, am one. I was born within the shadow of Ashland, where lived the great Henry Clay, who represented that district in this House. His sent, alas, i worse than vacant now. He was a man of might; his words uttered here still live. The speeches of his successor are mere garlands of flowers without leaves or fruit-" fit only for my lady's bower.

Truit—" fit only for my lady's bower.

This extract gives one a fair idea of Mr. Baker's quality, and he had not proceeded far before the Republicans were aroused and the Democrats became silent. Breckiaridge grew more and more uneasy, and held whispered conferences with Carlisle and other leaders. Baker called attention to the fact that he represents six times as many ballots as Breckinridge.

"No voice except this one," said he "has been

Breckinridge.

"No voice except this one," said he, "has been raised to impugn my title here. No memorial signed by thousands of voters in my district has been presented here protesting that I was not fairly and honestly elected." This allusion to Carlisle's smirched title made the latter's face flustrand provoked hearty applause on the Republican side. Baker then went on to show that the defeat of Morrison was a victory for the purity of the ballot over fraud and intimidation.

MORRISON'S CHAMPION MISSES THE MARK. ply. Mills was not on hand to object, but many Republicans and some Democrats cried for the yielded it upon Baker's request. Perhaps the yielded it upon Baker's request. Perhaps the latter knew that Breckinridge would hang himself if he got rope enough. At any rate he did so. His speech was apologetic, not to say humble, but he essayed to support his charge by causing to be read two letters written by John Jarrett during the campaign to a workingman in Morrison's district. Neither of the letters contained a word or a suggestion that any improper means were to be used to compass Morrison's defeat. In fact they showed that the workingmen depended wholly upon legitimate effort and were barely able to pay the travelling and other necessary expenses of the speakers among the miners and artisans. The reading of the letters brought round after round of applause from the Republiand artisans. The reading of the letters brought round after round of applause from the Republicans, who felt that Breckinridge had fashloned an excellent campaign document for their use in the coming contest. Baker's response to the apology of Breckinridge was that the Kentucky mountain had labored and "brought forth a most ridiculous mouse." Probably Colonel Morrison will feel that he also has been made ridiculous by his volunteer champion and eulogist.

A MASTERFUL SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN REED. Mr. Reed spoke for about two hours and from first to last held the close attention of the House and the immense audience which filled every place from which he could be seen or heard. Every seat on the floor was occupied and the Democrats seemed as eager, as the Republicans to hear what seemed as eager, as the Republicans to hear what the speaker had to say. "It was a great speech," was the universal verdict. It was a marvel of clearness and pungency in statement. So abla-a discussion of the principles upon which the protective system is based, has been seldom heard in either branch of Congress. His statement of the policy and aims of the free traders was so clear and so fair that none of them could call it unfair, although they winced under his keen sarcasm.

Mr. Reed did not stop to discuss the details Mr. Reed did not stop to discuss the details of the bill, and only once to expose the absurdity of Mills, but the speech, while scholarly and dignified in tone, was replete with apposite illustrations which elicited repeated and hearty applause on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Reed's powers of wit and sarcasm were never exhibited to greater advantage, and even Carlisle and other free-trade Democrats were repeatedly moved to laughter, little as they relished the keen thrusts dealt by the Republican leader. Thus, when he applied the old fable of the contented dog with "the shoulder of succulent mutton in his mouth," which he dropped when he looked into the stream, and discovered "the markets of the world and dove for them," scores of Democrats joined in the shout of laughter, and some of them with difficulty restrained themselves from joining in the thunders of applause which fairly shook the building. Mills was not among them. (For Mr. Reed's speech see ninth page.)

ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE FREE TRADERS. When Mr. Carlisle rose to speak the Demo-crats, as in duty bound, applauded him with great

vigor, and with the applause was mingled a lively

yell, such as veterans of the war never will forget. When the noise had subsided Mr. Carlisle began a speech which occupied an hour and a half in the delivery. He traversed much of the ground over which he travelled five years ago. Comparing his speech of to-day with the one which he delivered on that occasion, the former lacked force, which probably was due to the temporary impairment of physical vigor. He took more advanced ground than ever in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and his speech will give encouragement and comfort to Free Traders everywhere. At the outset he said that he would not attempt to reply to the arguments of Mr. Reed. He did try to reply to parts of Major McKinley's arguments, but was not very successful, although his points were frequently applauded by members of his own party. On the whole, the speech, although an able one, probably the ablest on that side in the debate, was a disappointment to Democrats who relied on the Speaker to overturn the arguments against the bill and throw its opponents into confusion. So far as the debate has been productive of results, victory certainly rests with the Republicans.

Mr. Carlisle began by saying that all taxation livered on that occasion, the former lacked force,

Republicans.

Mr. Carlisle began by saying that all taxation
was an evil and we should endeavor to make trade
as free as possible, with the lowest tax that would